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SOURCE Sovetskaya Kirgiziya.

KIRGIZ INDUSTRY EXCEEDS 1950 PLAN

The Statistics Administration Kirgiz SSR, reports that Kirgiz industry fulfilled the 1950 gross production plan 102 percent. In 1950, gross production increased 12 percent over 1949. Individual ministries and organizations of the Kirgiz SSR fulfilled the plan as follows:

	<u>Percent</u>
Administration of Construction Materials Industry, Council of Ministers Kirgiz SSR	111
Ministry of Timber and Paper Industry	78
Ministry of Light Industry	111
Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry	102
Ministry of Food Industry	108
Enterprises of Ministry of Agriculture	106
Enterprises of Ministry of Cotton Growing	104
Ministry of Local Industry	105
Including rayon industry	106
Republic Fuel Trust, Council of Ministers Kirgiz SSR	100.3
Ministry of Automobile Transport	105
Ministry of Social Security	119
Power Administration, Council of Ministers Kirgiz SSR	110
Kirgiz Council of Industrial Cooperatives	100.1
Kirgiz Union of Invalids' Cooperatives	100.1

The Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, while meeting the gross production plan, failed to meet the 1950 plan for quantity of production of butter, while the Republic Fuel Trust failed to meet the plan for coal mining. The Ministry of Local Industry, Kirgiz Council of Industrial Cooperatives, and Kirgiz Union of Invalids' Cooperatives all met the gross production plan by overproduction of products of secondary importance.

The 1950 plan for output of chief types of industrial goods was fulfilled as follows:

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	1950 Plan in %	1950 in % of 1949
Coal	102	101
Petroleum	35	2.3 times
Electric power (Power Administration)	109	112
Harvesters	67	101
Mowing machines	78	144
Horse-drawn rakes	81	123
Commercial scales	197	162
"Kerogazy" (liquefied petroleum gases)	140	267
Metal beds	126	150
Fired brick	109	125
Tile	118	157
Lime	79	145
Cotton fiber	103	109
Cotton fabric	106	114
Woolen fabric	100.0	106
Silk fabric	103	139
Hard leather goods	97	110
Soft leather goods	106	126
Leather footwear	95	114
Hosiery	100.2	126
Knit underwear	104	121
Knit outerwear	98	133
Fish catch	104	125
Meat	100.8	131
Canned goods	114	131
Butter	97	112
Macaroni products	99.7	126
Sugar	91	101
Confectionery	94	113
Grape wine	148	3.4 times
Cigarettes	111	126

The introduction of advanced technological processes and more modern work methods has resulted in many branches of industry in a further reduction in the consumption of raw materials, fuel, and electric power per unit of production as well as an increase in labor productivity. The 1950 goal for reduction in production costs was exceeded by the majority of enterprises.

In 1950, the area sown to industrial crops in the republic increased 12 percent over 1949, including 18 percent for cotton. In one year the mown area of perennial grasses increased 33 percent.

An increase in the level of mechanization of agricultural work was achieved in 1950. Machine-tractor stations completed 14 percent more agricultural work in kolkhozes than in 1949.

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Kirgiz SSR fulfilled ahead of schedule the state plans for grain procurement; procurement of alfalfa, seeds, flax, poppy, herbs, dried fruit, and hay.

In 1950, the Administration of the Issyk-Kul' Ship Line hauled 17 percent more freight than in 1949, including 30 percent more grain. The year plan for freight haulage was fulfilled 139 percent.

Automobile freight turnover by the Ministry of Automobile Transport increased 11 percent over 1949, 21 percent by the Kirgiz Automobile Trust of "Soyuzzagottrans," and 90 percent by the Kirgiz Republic Office of "Sovkhoztrans." The year plan for freight haulage in ton-kilometers was fulfilled 100 percent by the Ministry of Automobile Transport, 97 percent by the Kirgiz Automobile Trust of "Soyuzzagottrans," and 99 percent by the Kirgiz Republic Office of "Sovkhoztrans."

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In 1950, the volume of centralized capital construction for projects located in the Kirgiz SSR increased 54 percent, including 60 percent for republic projects. Projects in the republic fulfilled the 1950 plan for centralized capital construction 84 percent, while the 1950 plan for nonplan capital construction was fulfilled 78 percent. In 1950, 52 percent more housing area was put into service than in 1949, but the 1950 plan for housing construction was not fulfilled.

The 1950 plan for retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade was fulfilled 100.1 percent, including 99.3 percent by the trade network and 105 percent by the network of public eating enterprises.

The Ministry of Trade Kirgiz SSR fulfilled the 1950 plan for retail trade turnover 102 percent; the Kirgiz Consumers' Union, 103 percent; Workers' Supply (ORS) and food supply sections, 101 percent; Kirgiz Council of Industrial Cooperatives, 57 percent; and Kirgiz Union of Invalids' Cooperatives, 50 percent.

In 1950, the sale to the population of agriculture products on kolkhoz markets, particularly flour, meat, and butter, considerably increased over 1949.

In 1950, the number of workers and employees in the republic increased 6 percent over 1949 and 15 percent in industry, construction, transport, and communications. The wage fund for workers and employees increased 11 percent over 1949, including 15 percent for workers in industry and 55 percent for workers in construction.

In 9 months of 1950, 13 percent more workers in the common trades (massovaya professiya) were trained by individual and brigade training and courses than in 1949.

By the end of the year, the number of students in primary, 7-year, and secondary schools increased in comparison with 1949. The number of students in higher training institutions, including those taking correspondence courses, was 112 percent of 1949. The number of young specialists completing higher training institutions in 1950 increased 24 percent over 1949, and the number graduating from technical schools and other secondary special training institutions increased 18 percent over 1949.

The network of medical care institutions and dispensary and polyclinic aid increased in 1950. The number of beds in sanatoriums and rest homes increased 13 percent. In 1950, the number of doctors was 10 percent higher than in 1949.

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